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COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Campaign for Suppression of
Counterrevolutionaries, Shanghai

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 25X1 1. On 27 April 1951 a campaign for the "suppression of counterrevolutionaries" was launched in Shanghai with a wave of arrests. [] 10,000 persons were arrested; unofficial estimates put the figure as high as 30,000. Since that date arrests have continued without interruption, but it is difficult to estimate numbers correctly because of the size of the municipality and the fact that not all arrests are reported in the press. [] the number of counterrevolutionaries arrested from 27 April to 31 August as 40,000. The arrests show no sign of slackening, though in most cases only a few people are involved.
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2. The Communists arrest people without warrant or search permit. Arrests are executed in complete secrecy at night by detectives in plain clothes. These detectives enter by forcing the door or by climbing through windows when the person wanted is asleep. The man in the street seldom hears of an arrest at once unless it takes place in the house he lives in. A man living in an upper story of a house in the old French Town was arrested one night recently, and the people living downstairs were awakened only when the detectives asked them to open the house door and let them out with their prisoner.
3. No one knows where arrested persons are detained. The family of the arrested person is allowed to carry food twice a week to the Police Headquarters on Foochow Road for forwarding to the prisoner. His relatives are not allowed to see him while he is in jail. The accused himself seldom knows what he is charged with and cannot have the services of a lawyer. He is completely at the mercy of his captors.
4. When a man is arrested he may be tried by any one of the following courts:
- a. The Commission of Military Control of Shanghai Municipality.
 - b. The People's Law Court of Shanghai Municipality (人民法院).
 - c. The People's Local Court of Shanghai Municipality (人民法庭).
 - d. The Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Wusung (警备司令部).
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e. The Public Safety Bureau of Shanghai Municipality.

f. Public Trial.

There is no standard rule as to which court should try which case. Most cases are handled by the Public Safety Bureau or the People's Law Court. For public trials, the practice was formerly to summon representatives from all quarters of the city, and the proceedings were broadcast for radio listeners. Later participation was limited to those who lived in the vicinity of the accused's home, and still later to the residents of his street. The reason for limited participation was that when the number of people was too great, the majority of those present did not know the accused at all, and his public trial failed to achieve the desired effect.

5. Trials are also conducted by the Committee for the Examination of Counterrevolutionary Cases (反革命糾察委員會) and the Plenary Conference of the Municipal Council (市區協商擴大聯席會議). These were organized after a resolution had been passed by the "Plenary Conference of People's Representatives of All Circles in the Municipality of Shanghai." These two organizations hold the preliminary examination of counterrevolutionary cases before they are transferred to the Public Safety Bureau or People's Law Court for trial. The findings of all courts in Shanghai are subject to confirmation by the Committee of Military Control.
6. Laws governing the punishment of counterrevolutionaries and confiscation of their property were promulgated by the Administrative Yuan on 23 June 1951. Actually the property of counterrevolutionaries sentenced to death or life imprisonment, or with suspended death sentences, had nearly all been confiscated, with the exception of a part set aside for the support of the family, long before this promulgation, which simply regularized an existing state of affairs. The regulations provided for the organization of "committees for the total suppression of counterrevolutionaries at basic level;" and fixed the procedure for bringing counterrevolutionaries to trial and the punishment to which they were liable.
7. There are three types of punishment - death, imprisonment and parole. Death sentences may be suspended for two years, during which the convict does forced labor and shows evidence of reform. Parole may last from one to five years. Criminals who do not deserve imprisonment are handed over to the police, who are responsible for their control and reform. The police may, in fulfilling this responsibility, call on the assistance of the general public. The prisoner on parole is deprived of his political rights and of the right to certain special services, defined in the official document "Temporary Methods of Controlling Counterrevolutionary Elements in Shanghai" as follows:-
 - a. The privilege of casting a vote in an election and the right to stand for election.
 - b. The right to hold an official post in the government service or any public organization.
 - c. The right to receive decorations and honorary titles from the Government
 - d. The right to receive bonuses from the Government.

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- e. All freedom of speech, of writing or publication, of forming an organization or calling a meeting, of travel or change of residence.
 - f. The right to own certain specified businesses and engage in certain specified occupations.
8. The Public Safety Bureau sometimes, but not always, dictates to persons on parole what work they are to do. The method adopted for watching a person on parole is for the police to enlist the help of the paroled man's neighbors through the "Committee for the Total Suppression of Counterrevolutionaries at Basic Level." This committee:
- a. Holds meetings before which the person on parole is required to voice his repentance.
 - b. Notes down his words and actions.
 - c. Imposes regulations, such as an 8 P.M. curfew.
9. The numbers tried for counterrevolution in all courts at Shanghai between 27 April and 31 August 1951 are shown in Appendix A. The table is confirmed by a recent announcement putting the number tried in this period at 8,000. Those sentenced to death (including suspended death sentences) are usually reported by name. Life imprisonment is rarely imposed, but names are sometimes given. Paroled and acquitted prisoners are never named.
10. Defendants on trial are normally accused in the following categories:-
- a. Traitors (漢奸)
 - b. Nationalist agents (特務)
 - c. Local gang leaders (惡霸)
 - d. Educational spies (學特)
 - e. Vagrants (流氓)
11. Traitors form a class of spies which includes those who worked for the Japanese as well as those who worked for the foreign settlements in China. Most of these persons are also accused as local gang leaders. Until now the Communists have seen fit to use their services in local government offices. Lawbreakers had often served as spies.
- 25X1 many such being released from jail and set to work. Follow-
- 25X1 ing this line of thought, when the Communists caught men who had been released by the Nationalists after being convicted and sentenced to die, they put them to death at once.
12. [redacted] the LU Ching-shih faction (陸京士), the CHIANG Ching-kuo faction, the Military Bureau of Investigation and Statistics, the Sino-American Alliance (中美合作), the MAO Sen (毛森) group, the Youth Corps, etc. LU Ching-shih's group is the largest. It is in reality a labor underground group. Next in size is the CHIANG Ching-kuo faction. The Military Bureau of Investigation and Statistics had 3,000 men in Shanghai, but when disloyalty developed in the ranks, men like LIAO Kung-chao (廖公超) surrendered to the Communists and confessed. Connection between this Shanghai group and Taiwan was then completely severed. LIAO was with the Central Military Bureau of Investigation and Statistics for a considerable time, but left it in 1945 to become Superintendent of Police in Hongkew. He was later

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13. Another group of persons now indicted as [] spies are the Hung Pang, which was headed by YANG Hu, Garrison commander of Shanghai and Wusung in 1930, when many Communists were butchered on his orders. Now he has gone over to the Communists. Also indicted were members of the Ch'ing Pang, which was under the joint leadership of GUANG Chin-jung (黃金榮), CHANG Hsiao-lia and TU Yueh-sheng. HUANG retired from public affairs many years ago. His followers had no political connections, being mostly professional boxers, jugglers, etc. Although placed under arrest, he was released after he had signed a repentance vow []

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14. The only other influential leader was FENG Ch'i-ts'eng (封金會), who used to be a guerrilla under the Military Bureau of Investigation and Statistics. He had a large following [redacted]. He is now with the Communists.

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18. Other crimes include the following:

- a. Superstitious beliefs: These must be suppressed, according to the Communists, because people with faith in gods and spirits are not sufficiently submissive to political orders; their total suppression is therefore necessary to establish supremacy of power.
- b. Reactionary political affiliations: FEI Ju-sheng was one of the Parliamentary representatives of Shanghai under the Nationalist Government. He visited Taiwan and Choushan after the fall of Shanghai. According to the normal rules, he would have been shot for being a reactionary who shows no sign of repentance, but he was given life imprisonment. There may have been a personal reason for such leniency.
- c. Labor espionage: This is charged against recalcitrant factory workers who are unresponsive to trade union policy. Recently a certain CHEN Siao-mao and his whole family were put to death because CHEN was found to be a "spy" in his factory. Workers, however, have a habit of maintaining friendly feeling and relations with their leader, even though he be a "labor spy". For this reason, it is very difficult to conduct a "struggle meeting" in any factory, because the workers do not wish to accuse each other. Such murders as that of CHEN do not produce the desired intimidating effect.

19. The Communists have no fixed method of determining penalties. A good example is the case of WU Cheng-wei and PI Chi-chang, who were the claws and teeth of the Japanese gendarmes. Six Communists had been slaughtered by the Japanese through their agency; therefore PI and WU were arrested, but WU was sentenced to only fifteen years and PI to only six years imprisonment.

20. Merchants or persons connected in a prominent capacity with local organizations are often released on bail. For instance, one HO Ping-heng was a sub-manager of the Agriculture and Industry Bank. He joined a party sympathetic to the regime and paid a fee of JWP 2,000,000,000 whereby he became a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Because he confessed this after his arrest and supported his confession with evidence; he was allowed to go free.

25X1 [] Comment. [] reports related to the recent death of TU

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